# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING-ASILBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON-EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 21, of Volume 16:

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 24, 1835.

Number from beginning 803.

#### The Western Carolinian.

DAVID L. POOL,

He will always keep on hand a variety of arti-

Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.

Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.
Or Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for

articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due.

D. L. P.

MORE NEW JEWELLERY.

THE Subscriber has just return-

ed from Philadelphia, where he purchased a rich assortmento f

WATCHES,

JEWELLERY. &C.,

Of the most recent Fashions

Watches

Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains. Gold and Plated Watch Guards.

Gold and Plated Watch Keys. Gold and Plated Watch Seals.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835.

Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Lever,

do.

Plain English and Swiss
Fine Gold Fob-Chains and Keys;

Ladies' Plated Neck-Chains:

Fine Plated Fob-Chains and Keys;

" Pocket-Knives and Scissors; Leather and Silk Money-Purses;

Ladies' large Tuck and Side-Combs;

Do. Snuff-Boxes, and Thimbles: Fine Plated Castors and Candle-sticks,

&c.—Also, Silver Spoons and Sugar Tongs. He hopes that his Friends and Customers

will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit.

Orders from a distance will be promptly filled.

Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery.

JOHN C. PALMER.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT

ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1835.

Salisbury, September 12, 1835 .- tf

Hartt, John Hoyle, Sr., Jacob Hill.

Ladies' Flated Neck-Chains;
A rich assortment of Breast-Pins and Rings;
Fine Ear-Rings, Gold and Plated;
Ladies' Jet, Silver, and Gilt Waist-Buckles;
Shell Music Boxes and Silver Pencils;

A large assortment of Spectacles for all Eyes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket Books;

Superior Wade and Butcher Cencave Razors;

Ladies' Gold Lever and

RESPECTFULLY in

Oby ashbel smith & Joseph W. Hampton JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a pa-

caroninan, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

per grats during their continuance.

5. Fr Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, \$1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who uesire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

#### Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835. Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony in regard to the use of his Anti-department. genteman and experienced Injection, entires me stestimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—

My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

### From Governor Iredell.

August 21, 1835. Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of al and private character of Dr. Beck with, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deduc tions, of which he was not pertectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

### From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834. For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic me-dicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain-that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

A constant supply of these Pills on hand for sale, at THIS OFFICE. and for sale, at September 5, 1835.

BLUM'S

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA

ALMANACKS FOR 1826, Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C. A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE, pePri 10 cents per copy—ts.

To Merchants, and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPMarket PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand, and may be had on very cheap terms, by application at
Oct. 10.—f

THIS OFFICE.

Vingarb.
Y...Noah H. Yarbrough.
C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
Lincolnton, October 10, 1835.



nuel Sullivan.
T...David Thornbury.
W...Jietheriecke Williams, John Wacaster, Jr., or
William Hill, John White, Margaret Willson, Joel
Williams, Solomon Wilson, James Witherspoon, Mr.

A Pair of Northern Horses; well broke, well formed, and a capital Match. Any person wishing such an article as this, combined with good age, will call on the subscriber.

JOHN 1. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1835.

### Salisbury Hotel, BY-THOMAS A. HAGUE. Salisbury, N. C.

forms his Friends and the THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has purchased the above mentioned establishment of William H. Slaughter, in whose hands i nues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & tention, he shall be able to keep up the former en-Watches and Clocks of every kind will be viable reputation of this House.

REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Shall be well supplied with the best that a plenti-ful market can afford.

His Rar les in his line; such as Patent Lever **Watches**, (English, French, Is furnished with the choicest foreign and domes-tic Liquors. His Rooms are large and commodi-ous. His Beds and bedding are at all times par-ticularly neat, clean, and comfortable, and warranted secure against those annoyances that a traveller so much detests. His Servants are honest faithful, and obliging. His Stables are inferior to Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and travelling com travelling community to call once for his sake, and he doubts not but that they will call again for their Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit own sakes.

#### To Stage Passengers:

The Stages on the main North-ern and Southern Line, con-ducted by Peck and Wellford, and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at an depart from this Hotel on every Monday, Tuesday, Weduesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

This is to correct an impression which ha en produced abroad, that another Hotel in this village is the Stage-house for this Line .- Seat in all other Stages, arriving at or departing from

this place, can be secured here. Salisbury, August 15, 1835.

#### FALL & WINTER FASHIONS. FOR 1835.

### HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of coun-try. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to nerit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fa-Together with Chains, Pistole, Seals, and Keys shions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be all and see his fire assortment. and BUY .-He xecuted in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the custome Watches and Clocks repaired well, and War-ranted for Twelve Months. OF Old Gold and were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835 .- 1y.

### LIST OF LETTERS LEXINGTON, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1835. Lincolnton, Lincoln county, N. C., PHILIP BEAKER, Shadrick Beckwith. Andrew Thos. Davis. Joseph Evans, Barbara Easter. 'Crouse John O. B. Ford, Henry Frazer. Richmond Heartly ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1835.

A...William Aoword.
B...Casper Bringle, Giles Beel, David Barringer, John Boiles, Catharine Bullinger, Matthias Barringer, William Burney (3,) Philip Burns.
C....Moses Cloninger, John Cockren, Bosten Cline, David and John Costner, Junas Cline, Henry Cresimer.
D...John Daniel, Salom Duncan.
E...B. M. Edney, Daniel Eacre.
F...Joseph Foster, William Fulenwider (3.) Elizabeth Fornebarger, Andrew Falls.
G. E. Goodson.
H...Daniel Hollman, John Hovis, Lewis Huit, James Hartt, John Hoyle, Sr., Jacob Hill. John Hyer. John Jarret, Clinton Johnson. Alfret Kinney. Henry Ledford, Daniel Leonard, Mary J. Lun ston, Elizabeth Lane. William Moore, William Mc Daniel, Daniel Merrell, William Moten. Celia North ern. John Payne, Willis Peck. Christian Stockinger, Willism Stephens, Casper Smith, Mathew Skein. John E. Woolen, Joseph Ward, Mary Williford. David Yarborough. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M. October 17, 1835.

### Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from \$35 to \$40, he will now make for \$25 or \$30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing \$25 he will cut for \$20. Window-Sills costing \$4 for \$2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

May 23, 1835. Hartt, John Hoyle, Sr., Jacob Hill.
J...Thomas J. Jugnot, Alen Jones, John Johnson, Jos.
K. Irby, Reuben Jenkins, Henry Johnson, Penney Jar-rat, Able Jonas.
K...Abraham Keistler, Jacob Keener, Abraham Keener, Elizabeth Killion or Simon Killion.

L...John K. Lawell, Mrs. M. Loretz.

M...Mary Moorman, George Mauney, Marmaduke Maples or Andrew Wilson, George Masteller and Benjamin Howard, Spyrus Murphy, Nathaniel Mitchun Benjamin Miller, William Methvine (2,) Alexr. McCorkle, Moses Martin. Corkle, Moses Martin.
N...Patrick Norton.
P...Elizabeth Parish, Henry Peterson or Geo. Coons.
R...Solomon Ramsour, Elisha Rice, William Roper,
James Robertson.
S...William Slade, John Shettey, Solomon Stroup,
David Shell, Coonrad Seaboat, Daniel Seagle, Jacob
Sumey, Daniel C. Smith, Ely Star, Henry Speak, Samuel Sullivan.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen, He'll Trim your hair and shave you clean."

## BRISTER N. C. WARRICK, TAKES this method of informing the gentle-men of Salisbury that he has taken the Office formerly occupied by Richard H. Alexander, Esq., where he intends to carry on the BARBERING

### A Splendid Line of Hacks. Salisbury (N. C.) to Ra leigh (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A NXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Predericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated alongether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c. Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for S L E E P.

( The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

( Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING.

JOSEPH L. MORING. P. S. This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is

heaper than any other. April 11, 1835. The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltin via. Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

### WILKESBOROUGH .deton

THE undersigned, occupying this Establishmen in Wilkesborough, North-Carolina, will give his main attention to render it satisfactory to friends, in all the requisites of a House of PUB-LIC ENTERTAINMENT. All the comforts and enjoyments that a pleasant and healthful situ-ation, cheap and plentiful country, and commodious buildings will admit, he will endeavor to insure to his patrons. Those who have heretofore favored him with their company will always find that he remits none of his exertions to deserve a continunce of their good will.

His House is well situated for the accommoda-

tion of Families and individual Boarders, as well as Travellers; and his Stables have ample supplies and are attended by a faithful Ostler.

The Office of the Wilkesborough Stage

Line is kept at this house.
ABNER CARMICHAEL. Sept. 19, 1835.

### Wilkesborough Stage Line.

THE STAGE on this route leaves SALEM, N. C., on Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, passes through Huntsville, Hamptousville, Wilkesbo ro', and Jefferson, and arrives' at SHOWN'S CROSS ROADS, Tenn., on Wednesday, 12 o'clock, where it intersects Kelly's line of Stages. Leaves Shown's Cross Roads same day at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Selem on Saturday at 4 P. M. There is now a continuous line of Stages from KNOXVILLE to SALEM, by way of Wilkesboro'. This route is believed to be near er, by fifty miles, than any other from Salem to

Knoxville. The utmost attention will be devoted to pre the road in good condition, and travellers will find their accommodation excellent and at low rates. The undersigned, who is Contractor for the route, undertakes to furnish good Coaches and supert Teams. He will, also, for a moderate consideration, convey his passengers from Wilkesboro' Morganton, Salisbury, or Statesville.

FARE, from Salem to Shown's Cross Road 87. distance 120 miles. ABNER CARMICHAEL.

Wilkesboro', September 19, 1835. -p9-

Taken Up and Committed

To the Jail of Rowan county, North Carolina, on the 12th inst., two negroes, as runaways one a Woman, about 40 years of age, stout and black, who says her name is SILVY. The othwhere he intends to carry on the BARBERING BUSINESS in all its various sciences. And, as he is now handy to the Mansion Hotel, he hopes to be honored with its patronage in a more general way than he has heretofore, on account of the disadvantage he has labored under in point of distance.

Returns his thanks for past favors, and begs a continuance of the same.

Barbering black, who says her name is SILVY. The other silver, should be a subject to the distance of the Mansion Hotel, he hopes de ELCEY. They say that they belong to Stephen Moore, of Hillsborough, N. Carolina, and was on their way to Alabama with William Nelson. They left said Nelson between the Yadkin river and Salisbury. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

#### THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM: OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPA

OR THE SPORTING AND DEAMATIC COMPANION,

Embelished with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural phenomens, Legerdemain, &c.

It is now six months since this publication was commenced in Philadelphia—and although the publishers have used no extraneous means to circulate a knowledge of its merits, yet such is the satisfaction manifested by that portion of the public who have been made acquainted with its character and contents, that its list of patrons continues constantly and rapidly to increase. This paper is now distributed regularly every week over a wide portion of the Union, and the most satisfactory assurances are received that it will eventually become one of the most popular among the numerous excellent periodicals which issue from the American press. No exertions will be spared to establish its permanent reputation more ext naively; and if the liberal sanction of those for whom it is especially designed shall warrant, its future improvement—both as regards typographical neatness and embellishment—will be materially advanced.

Or The different Plays and Farces that will appear in the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth more than Four times the amount of subscription. The following is a living the subscription.

the course of a year, of themselves, will be worth ore than Four times the amount of subscription. The sllowing is a list of those which have already appeared:

Charles the First. Miss Mitford.

Is She, a Br.gand. R. P. Smith.

The Hunchback. J. S. Knowles.

The Deep, Deep Sea. J. R. Plauche.

Chean Living. F. Revendes. The Hunchback.
The Deep, Deep Sca.
Cheap Living.
Shakspeare's Early Days. J. S. Knowles. Man of Ten Thousand The Ladies' Man. I'll Tell You What The Golden Farmer. Thomas Holcroft. William E. Burton Mrs. Inchbald. Benjamin Webster. F. M. Reynolds. Planche & Dance. Speculation.
Olympic Devils.
English in India.
Shakspeare Festival.
The East Indian. W. T. Moncrieft W. G. Lewis. J. R. Planche. H. M. Milner. My Friend the Governo Victorine.
The Omnibus.
The Child of Nature. Mrs. Inchhald. James Kenney. Tyrone Power. Alfred Bunn. Irish Ambassado

C. The Sporting Intelligence (at home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given.

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forest,
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The favourite Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by

clipse.
Bond's celebrated Trotting Horse, Norfolk Phenome. non.

The true blooded popular Horse Chateau Margaux.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
The noted Blood-horse Hundig, the winner of the
Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the
width of seven columns.

A complete treatise on Riding, with Fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most ealthy of all exercises.

healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by Eleven Engravings.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in the Vade Mecum will be more distinctly understood.

The Turf and all matters connected therewith.

On the Structure and Character of the Horse.

On the Improvement of Horned Cattle.

Rules for Novices in Shooting.

Methods for Feeding and Training Dogs.

Biographies of celebrated Horses.

Biographies of celebrated Horses, with their Poderaits.

Hunting, Fishing, Fowling, &c.
Approved Games, from Hoyle and others.
Criticisms on Plays and Actors.
The most popular Songs, set to music.
The Art of Legerdemain Illustrated.
A variety of Recipes adapted to Domestic Economy.
An Epitome of important passing events.
Gentlemen's quarterly Review of the Fashions.

(\*\*) To Agents and others—a Premium, consisting of Two Volumes, 500 papes each, neatly bound, of the Novelist's Magazine, containing eight different Novels, by the most popular authors, will be presented to an Agent or others who shall procure four names to the Modern Acting Drama, or the Gentleman's Vade Mocrum, and remit the amount of one year's subscription (&\*) for each.

This journal is printed weekly, on large imperial paper, with new type, at Three Dollars per Annum, payable in advance. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publishers, Postace paid.

Beeves Wanted!

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on the Butchering Business regularly in the Tor of Salisbury, wishes to purchase a number of GOOD BERVES,

For which the highest prices will be given, in cash. His customers are notified that he will be ready to furnish them with GOOD BEEF on Mon ay, Wednesday, and Friday mornings of each reek the balance of the season.

DAVID KERNS.

North Carolina—Rowan County: THIS DAY, was Committed to the Jail of Rowan county, as a runaway, a negro man, who says his name is

ISHAM, And that he belongs to Robert Harston of Virginia. The said negro is
about 20 years of age; about 6 feet high; black
and sleek, (very likely.) The owner is requested
to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
F. SLATER, Sherif.
Salisbury, October 9, 1835.

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ADDRESS

inia and North Car ed at Dun er, 1835, for the pura to some points in connection with out to the Rossoke. Among other to following resolution was adopted:

southern and south-western boundary, case to the eye of the examiner, ar t can influence men determined to avail of the great blessings which nature has round thom, with a lavish hand. The of a few years, yet ample in that time, thy successful experiments made in Eu-

75 feet per

combined average of the Petersburg and Roanoke, and the Portsmouth and Roanoke sail roads, predicted on that avanaditures, would be \$8,actual expenditures, would be \$5,000 per mile, making, for one hundred and fifty miles, the sum of resenting an aggregate expenditure on the whole of the proposed route, \$1,200,000

Allowing then for every contingency and the most infavorable result of the surveys, it may be safely secred that the round sum of two millions of dolemplated work.

Is that a sum within our resou

the amount of tonnage on the south western route, embracing part only of that region which must in evitably seek our improvement as the cheapest and most expeditious, estimated at 100,000 tons. Of this, by far the largest portion is now carried to Baltimore, at an enormous expenditure of time and money. The time ordinarily occupied by a wagon in travelling from Wythe court-house to Baltimore may be estimated at fifty days; while on the contemplated rail road, the rich productions of seven years, that indicates the ability, or even a seven years, that indicates the ability, or even a

east of Wythe, in Virginia and North Carolina, bordering on the proposed road, which, on the fair-est principles of calculation known to the committee, may be estima-50,000 Ton

The aggregate amount of Tonnage now annually seeking its destination by Waggons, and other means of transportation.

rom this calculation are excluded the vast mineral resources on the immediate line of the road. The Salt, Lime, Gypsum, Iron, and Lead, the three last sufficient to supply every possible demand, in fact, inexhaustible, yet according to the report of the Abingdon Convention, which valuable document we beg leave to recommend to the attention of the public. "The transmission of mineral productions of South western Virginia and East Tannessee, would form the From this calculation are excluded the vast mi ductions of South western Virginia and East Ten-nessee, would form the largest source of profit to the stockholders of the Rail Road Company." Add to all these the continued stream of travel which now runs through the south-western valley, and which, as certainly as cheapness, comfort, and ex-pedition invite the steps of the traveller, would mainly be diverted to the projected route, and the revenue of the road would swell to an appount which this committee would feel reluctant to indicate. Here we reach the great thoroughfare to the South and South-west. Since January last, not less than thirteen thousand slaves alone have passed the western terminus of this improvement. But excluding ern terminus of this improvement. But excluding rom our estimate of profits all these sources of re-nense, excluding, also, every prespective addition to hese resources which may be derived from the these resources which may be derived from the awakened energies of a people now elumbering over their invaluable interests; and confining our of the remaining fifty miles, six may as a large estimate for the mountain seconds has hitherto alarmed the timid, and do an electable even to exquiry. Let us apit undismayed, and how insignificant does in a four usountain seconds? There is no person acquainted with the affect of the mountain seconds of the confidence of the confidence

> tes and calculations, although they seem to us ed on undeniable facts, and on the public reports of accredited public agents, we may assume that no error can place the revenue on this investment no error can place the revenue on this investment below twenty-five per cent. It may be objected, that we have not taken into consideration the cost below twenty-five per cent. It may be objected, that we have not taken into consideration the cost of the necessary engines, superintendence and repairs. To meet this objection, we suggest that the conveyance of passengers and the transportation of the mails, must amply cover, if not largely exceed all such incidental expenses. But, should our expectations from these sources prove fallacious, can a doubt be entertained that the transportation of the minerals above referred to, which fis certainly

> a doubt be entertained that the transportation of the minerals above referred to, which is certainly as the work shall have been constructed must, in large quantities, be transported on this route, will more than compensate for any deficiency in the other resources of the improvement.
>
> In presenting these details, we have endeavored to exhibit a simple and condenced view of the commercial advantages of the contemplated work. We cannot, however, overlook the social and political benefits which it cannot fail to secure. Who can look upon our vast territory, and observe the advancement of our people in those stupendous improvements,

C. C. LEE,
N. M. TALIAFERRO,
B. W. S. CABELL,
BARTH W. EGAN.

From the Boston Atlas. OUR GOVERNMENT AN ELECTIVE MONAR

John Randolph once, in debate, called our government an Elective Monarchy. "Turn our Constitution," said he, "as you please, the President will elect his successor; and that successor will be

Is that a sum within our resources? Is its magnitude such as to deter us from the prosecution of an enterprize, pregnant as we believe it is, with blessings inestimable to so large a portion of our people? Upon this part of the subject no observation of ours can be necessary.

In times like these, of dhexampled prosperity, when so large a portion of capital, in every part of our wide spread confederacy, is courting a profitable investment, it can only be necessary to show that ample returns must reward the investment to insure the application of the estimated sum to any contemplated work.

By a reference to "the synopsis of the James By a reference to "the subject no observation of patrick Henry, that our only chance of being well governed, was the chance of the synopsis of the James By a reference to "the synopsis of the James By a reference to "the subject no observation of the strength of this prophecy. T

By a reference to "the synopsis of the James Mr. Van Buren was aware of this imperfection in our form of government, and determined to prothe amount of tonnage on the south western route, the amount of tonnage on the south western route, in the presidency of the P the contemplated rail road, the rich productions of the valley may reach Norfolk, Petersburg, or Richmond in two days, or the Baltimore market in three. Taking then as the basis of our calculation, the Report of the State Engineer, confirmed by the Report of the Abingdon Convention, as set forth in the synopsis above referred to, we nay estimate the immediate trade meeting this improvement at Evansham, as yielding a tonnage of 100,000 Tons. To this add the trade of the counties east of Wythe, in Virginia and these exploits were pieces of adroit flattery to the

He then went to England, and undertook to flat-ter the President again, by a disgraceful attack on the justice und honor of a preceding administration; an useless and wanton attack, that could be of no possible service to the country, and only answered as the basis of implied eulogy to the President.-This is all the good that we ever heard of his doing in England; and he was very properly recalled, to make way for a man who could flatter the President without insulting the people. As such a man could not be found in the Jackson ranks, the office still emains vacant.

sides over the deliberations of the Senate. For this office he is not badly calculated; he is very clever at putting a question, and taking the ayes and noes—and as he "potters" with his rattan, or "dawdles" his white gloves, at the head of the highest deliberative assembly in the world—he cuts an exceedingly interesting figure. But what mo-nument has he left on the barren tract of his Vice Presidency—unless he was the author of the anonymous codicit to the Protest? None whatever epting a toast dampatory of the Bank—and a

Thus we find that the spring of Van Buren's ion that the President can appoint his successor. With this view he has govered all his ac-tions—and it is a remarkable fact, that we can find no trace of any public appearance that he has made during that interval unsullied by gross adulation of General Jackson.

The general is the first President who has taker the field openly for a candidate of his own nomina-tion. It remains to be seen whether John Ran dolph spoke prophetically—when he called our government an elective monarchy, because the President could appoint his successor!

----From the Washington Sun. COL JOHNSON.

nee of the Baltimore Caucus? They are loud and clamorous enough in support of his premier, but are as still as mice in regard to the conqueror of Tecumseh. How is this? Do the Van Burenites find the Colonel a dead weight upor the shoulders of their favorite? Some of them tool pains enough to have him nominated by the Caucus, if fame speaks the truth. Even the Editor of the Globe is said to have been officious, and axious upon that subject. Whether true or not, we do not know; but the Virginia delegation ought to be informed, those, at least, who have gone through the Ruckering process, and have had some experi ence of its effects. It is a strange business, take i all in all, this Caucus President and Vice Presiden manufacturing—and the present nominees of the manulacturing—and the present nominees of the Caucus present a curious spectacle. Van Buren hanging on to the skirts of General Jackson's popularity to keep his head above water, and Colonel Johnson fast hold of Van's shoulders, or be could not move an inch. What a glorious sight! Two men are to be fastened upon the American people, for the two first offices within their gift, by an irrespectation. sponsible body of time-serving partizan politicians, (many of them sent there by no one, acting upon their own responsibility, not only for themselves, but the States where they resided, with Ned Rucker at their head, called a Convention!) neither of er at their head, called a Convention!) neither of whom have strength of character, or popularity to enlist the confidence of the people, and induce them to support them, without resting all their weight upon the hickory stick of General Jackson; and what is worse, and the most humiliating consideration, is, that their friends seem to be perfectly aware, that the moment they loose their hold on the hickory staff, they must inevitably fall. Hence, whenever Mr. Van Buren is to be pushed up, you see him snugly stowed away, under the popular mantle of General Jackson; and the poor Vice President is as little noticed by these political managers as though they were afraid to touch him with a pair of tongs. This will not do, depend upon it, Vanics. The people are opening their eyes.—They will require every man to exhibit himself in is true colors, and stand on his own to re they vote for him. You may wrap worite, Martin Van Buren, in General mulerity, and set him to the colors.

commend this work to the warm support of our fellow citizens of Virginia and North Carolina.

GEO. TOWNES,

GEO. TOWNES, have lost its importance in the estimation of Mr. Ritchie, and other friends of Mr. Van Buren, since this canvass commenced, it will not matter much, we suppose, if Colonel Johnson is dropped by the way, provided his weight should prove too heavy to bear along. We doubt much, if even this will save the sinking ship. Their fates are identified. The official seal of Ned Rucker is fixed on them both. "You must not divide the party." You must take both or neither. The people demand it, and will be obeyed.



### THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, October 24, 1835.

"Ratification" or "Rejection!" OT On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WED. NESDAY, the NINTH, TENTH, and ELE-VENTH of November next, are the days appoint ed for the People of North Carolina to decide the fate of the Amended Constitution-whether or no they are willing that those amendments shall form a part of our State Constitution.

The Synod of North Carolina have just closed their session at this place. An unusually large number of Ministers attended. The Synod opened with a sermon by the Rev. J. W. Douglas of Fayetteville. The Rev. Henry N. Pharr was chosen Moderator, and Messrs McIver and Wilson clerks. Their act of the most general interest was the division of the Presbyteries of Orange and Concord, making of them four. On Friday night the Synod convened in the Presbyterian church to hear the annual report of the Executive Committe of the Central Board of Foreign Missions. An inte resting report was read by the Secretary and Genera Agent of the Board, the Rev. William J. Armstrong and animated and highly appropriate addresses deliver ed to a crowded house, by the Rev. Messrs. Douglas Wood, and Adams At the close of the exercises a collection of \$80 was taken up in aid of Foreign Mis-

The Synod passed, unanimously, a vote of thanks to the citizens of Salisbury for their kind and hospitable reatment to the members; and also, to the memb the Methodist Church for the use of their Church, in which the Synod held its Session.

It also gives us much pleasure to learn that the Syno dopted Resolutions strongly disapproving the course of the Northern Fanatics.

The Synod adjourned to hold its next annual meeting in Fayetteville.

Missionary Manual.—We have been poitely furnished with a little work, entitled " Missi Manual, a sketch of the history and present state of Christian Missions to the Heathen," which contains a great deal of interesting and instructive matter. It was compiled, we believe, for the use of Sunday Schools, and the instruction of youth. It is accompanied by a map which designates in what countries and portion of intries the Christian Religion prevails. It appears that the United States in the Western, and Great Britain. with a few neighboring countries, in the Eastern hemishere, are the principal points of the light of the Gospel. But of these, the United States and Great Britain are almost the only ones where great efforts are made to extend the pure Gospel. The population of the Uni-ted States, says this work, is thirteen millions; of England fourteen millions; of Scotland two and a half mil ions. Taking into view the entire world—the Protes tant population is sixty-three millions; the Roman Ca tholic one hundred and twenty-five millions; the Greek Church forty millions; making a total of two hundred and thirty millions who have nominally the Gospel. Why is it that the Globe, and other leading Van Whilst there are of Mahommadans one hundred and making the entire population of the world eight hundred and fifty millions of souls, six hundred and twenty mil-

lions of whom have no trace of Evangelical doctrine. It is also stated, as an encouragement to the vigorou rosecution of the Missionary enterprize, that the Scrip tures have already been translated into at least one hun dred and fifty languages and dielects, besides nume

tracts in various of the heathen languages.

It also appears that the different christian denomination of the companion of th tions in America have twelve printing establish operation in different heathen nations is printing the scriptures, tracts, &c., two Semicers for the Educa-tion of preachers and teachers for the heathen; and that here are six hundred and thirty-eight Missionaries laboring in different portions of the world, in preaching he Gospel to the benighted.

Life of Washington in Latin Prose .- If this book be the specimen of fine classical scholarship and ele-gant latinity, which it has been represented, we hail its ppearance as a most important addition to our books mentary instruction.—The Latin language is, and we hope will ever continue to be, despite the pseudo utilitarian vagaries of the indolent, one of the studies essential to a complete education.—When reflecting how imperishably the facts recorded in our primary books of instruction in Latin are fixed in the memory, we have ever regretted that they are mostly the meage and inconsequential details of fabulous, or at best, un-important history.—And how frequently is it the case that persons assuming to be scholars are familiar with ories of Alexanders, and Casars, and at the same time ignorant of the history of our own countryman who, to the title of hero added that of the statesman and good man !

We would r side their Liber Primuses, their Latin Readers, &c Ac., and substitute in their place the work at the head who we understand lived in penury and died in

na, on the 3rd instant. Abconsumed, and property to a l out twenty he

Spirit of Rail-Roads.-The spirit of Im. provement appears to be abroad in the land every where but in North Carolina. There are no less than TEN Rail-Roads proposed, some being surveyed, and others constructing, all around us. We have before mentioned the New Orleans and Nasville Rail-Road, which is to connect those two cities; and the Danville and Evanshaw, Rail-Road, which it is now proposed to extend to the Mississippi, thereby opening a direct line of communication between the seaboard country of North Carolina and Virginia, and the great Valley of the Mississippi. The Danville Reporter, in speaking of the project, says:—"It has been said that there is magic in a name. And we already see that the splendid line of intercommunication between the sea-board and Mississippi, the mmediate construction of which has been reed to the people of Virginia and North Carolina, in the Address of the Convention" (in the Carolinian to-day) assembled at this place on the 5th instant, requires some more expressive appelation than that of the Danville and Evanshaw route, to introduce it at once to the otice of persons unacquainted with the topography of the southern border of Virginia. We take leave, therefore, to suggest to its sponsors the probable advantages to be derived from baptizing it the Roanoke and Mis. sissippi Rail Road. This appellation will be magnificent, and, at the same time, peculiarly expressive. Ascending the Roanoke Valley, any route which may be selected will, in all probability, alternate from State to State-now located in North Carolina, and now in Virginia, till, passing the great Apalachian chain of mountains, at the point of its greatest depression, it reaches the great southwestern Valley, in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn., from whence it may traverse that route which, upon survey, may be found most judicious, to Nashville, the Muscle Shoals, and thus connect itself with the Mississippi and New Orleans, and with the Tennessee and Mobile. In every aspect in which the subject has presented itself to our minds, we deem the contemplated line of Rail Roads, from the Western termination of the Roanoke and sea-port Rail Roads, already completed, along the Roanoke Valley, by Danville and Evansham, to the great West, as presenting as strong claims to public attention as either of the more northern lines, of Maryland, Pennsylvania, or N. York. The proposition to construct a Rail-way from Milton, by way of Salisbury, to the South, through the most fertile portion probably of North Carolina, is seen by us without any feeling of jealousy; but, on the contrary, we regard such a work as eminently entitled to the patronage of the people of that State. Such a work would be a truly valuable auxiliary, facilitating intercourse and pouring its treasures into the great eastern highway to the sea-board."

Another project is, the construction of a Rail-Road from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Charleston, S. C. The following notice of the proposition we copy

From the Charleston Mecury. GRAND ENTERPRIZE.

We have just received a pamphlet, containing the proceedings of a public meeting held in Cincinnati, relative to a projected Rail Road which is to connect that city and Charleston.

This publication contains a number of interesting facts, and calculations going to shew that such a Rail Road is practicable—that it is the shortest and easierst line of communication between the great West and the

munication between the great West and the Atlantic, and that its completion will be attended with incalculable advantages to the Southern and Western incalculable advantages to the Southern and Western States. As we propose to lay these proceedings before our readers, we will merely state, that it appears from the calculations submitted, that the distance between Cincinnatti and Charleston is about 500 miles, which would probably require a Rail Road of about 700 miles. But as we already have a Rail Road to Hamburg, 135 miles in length, and one is about to be made from Cincinnatti to Paris in Kentucky, of 90 miles, only 475 miles of Road would remain to be made, to complete the line of communication. The distance, in comparison with other routes, is as follows:

1 From Cincinnati to Paris, (Ky.) 80 miles, 2 Thence to Cumberland Gap, 130
3 Thence to Junction of the French Broad,

4 Thence to Columbia, (S. C.)
5 Thence to Charleston Thence to Charleston, 130 Total distance

Total distance
Distance from Cincinnati to New York,
by way of the Lakes,
To Philadelphia, by way of Pittsburg,
To Baltimore, by way of Wheeling,
To Mobile, by Valley of the Tennessee,
To Mobile, by Valley of the Tennessee,
Thus it will appear that the Charleston Route to the
Ohio, is 340 miles nearer to the sea board than the
route by New York.

240 nearer than by Philadelphia.

In respect to time, the difference is quite as striking. Allowing 12 miles an hour,—and our Rail Road Cars exceed that.) the time required to transport goods from Charleston to Ciacinneti, would not exceed 60 hours, (24 days) say 3 days. Now, to transport goods from New Orleans to Cincinnati, will require, it is stated, at least 10 days, from New York 10 or 12, from Philadelphia 8 or 10, and from Baltimore, even with the aid of a Rail Road over the mountains, at least 4 days.

We cannot, \*\* the proposed of the part of our fellow citizens—which, we think, will be highly gratified with the remaining statements and calculations which will be laid before them. In respect to time, the difference is quite as striking.

Tennessee Legislature.—This body met on the 5th inst., at Nashville, and organized, by the election of Jonathan Webster, of Bedford Co., Speaker of the Senate, and Ephraim H. Foster, (by a unanime vote,) of Davidson county, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The election of Officers shows the comelexion of that body-every one being avowed White men; Mr. Foster is one of the leading men of that party in Tennessee. On the 7th, Gov. Carroll transmitted both Houses his Annual Message, which makes five closely printed lines. On the 6th, both Houses went into the election of a Senator in Congress, when the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE was unanimo This shows the standing of Judge White at home; and will put to shame those Van Buren Editors who have eavoring to aid their own cause by representing that of Judge White's as sinking in his own State. The State of Tennessee is more unanimous, ten to one, for Judge White than it ever was for General Jackson; for, just before the latter was nominated for the Presidency, he was elected to the United States Senate by bare majority over John Williams.

On the second day of the session, a Mr. Guild, from umner county, introduced into the House of Repreon the second say of the session, a Br. Guild, from jumper county, introduced into the House of Representatives a string of Resolutions for instructing their enators in Congress to vote for expunging from the ournals of the Senate Mr. Clay's Resolution of cenlature on this subject with great interest. It will indicate—first, whether the friends of Judge White, who itute so large a majority in that body, are willing a man (mark this?) was going to come from the North lutions—and secondly, whether Judge White is ready to recede from the noble stand which he took last winter in defence of the Constitution. But we do not believe that they will be passed. It is a device of Van Burea, to drive Judge White into a more open and right in that quarter—that an insurrection has been accrtained to convince the citizens that all's not right in that quarter—that an insurrection has been agitated among their negroes; and that, too, through the instrumentality of the Northern Abolitionists.

Judge Gaston—At the recent Commencement of the Princeton (New-Jersey) College, the Degree of Doctor

"George Thompson.—Notices were given in one or more of the Boston pulpits on Sunday, that Thompson would deliver an Abolition address in Julien Hall, of that city, on Wednesday—(to-day) and the ladies were specially invited to attend. Great indignation is manifested at this renewed attempt of this imported incendiary, to brave public opinion. From the tone of the Boston pulpits on Sunday, that Thompson would deliver an Abolition address in Julien Hall, of that city, on Wednesday—(to-day) and the ladies were specially invited to attend. Great indignation is manifested at this renewed attempt of this imported incendiary, to brave public opinion. From the tone of the Boston pulpits on Sunday, that Thompson would deliver an Abolition address in Julien Hall, of that city, on Wednesday—(to-day) and the ladies were specially invited to attend. Great indignation is manifested at this renewed attempt of this imported incendiary, to brave public opinion. From the tone of the Boston pulpits on Sunday, that Thompson would deliver an Abolition address in Julien Hall, of that city, on Wednesday—(to-day) and the ladies were specially invited to attend. Great indignation is manifested at this renewed attempt of this imported incendiary, to brave public opinion. From the tone of the Boston pulpits on Sunday, that Thompson would deliver an Abolition address in Julien Ha sentatives of the freemen of Tennessee will reject with scorn, the slavish Resolutions. But, if they should be of Laws was conferred upon the Hon. William Gaston passed, we hope that Judge White, like Judge Mangum, of this State- Judge Gaston attended the Commence surrender the liberties of his country at the shrine of unholy ambition.

Death of Major Barry .- The Melancholy news of Liverpool, on the 30th of August; having been unable to reach his place of destination. "He arrived at this a very debilitated state of health, and declined gradually, to his final exit." The state of Mr. Barry's health was such, before he received the appointment of Minister to Spain, as to make it obvious that he was not competent to fill so important and responsible a station as that of Minister to a Foreign power. But, with this Administration, unfortunately for the country, appointments to the most important posts of the Government are not made with regard to the capability of the recipients of offices to fill them with credit to themselves and honor to their country; but merely whether their services and subserviency to a base political party have been such as to entitle them to a reward, or whethe any new acquisition may be made to this party by the

The recent arrivals represent several of the countries of Europe, particularly France and England, as agitated by deep and violent excitements.

In France the attack recently made on the life of the King and Royal family, has been the occasion of presenttheir Legislature laws for gagging effectually the liberty of the Press.

Thus far the King has been sustained by majorities in the Chambers, not however without a powerful opthe passage of these laws is deep, determined, and bodes no good to the reigning family: and it would create no surprise that as an attack on the liberty of the Press drove Charles X from the throne, and elevated Louis Philippe in his place; so a similar attack by the latter, should prostrate the throne itself with its possessor to

give place to a Government with the forms of a Republic In England the contest between the Aristocracy and the people—an event long foreshadowed—seems fairly Victory will doubtless for many years yet in cline to the side of the Aristocracy, so deeply rooted is the attachment of the English to the existing order of things, so great is the veneration of the English comrank and nobility; so powerful are the means which the aristocratical class has at its command. But it is of dangerous omen to the privileged orders when attacks on them come from their own body. For this reason we regard the appearance of the pamphlet alluded to in the following extract, entitled "What use are the Lords?" attributed to Lord Brougham, and of other pamphlets of the same tendency which have recently proceeded from the same pen, as a sign of great

import.

import.

From our Special Liverpool Correspondent.
September 1, 1835.
Within my memory of public excitements—and I have been ten years an editor—I know of nothing to equal the fever of the present moment. It wants little, very little, to fan the spark into a flame. The English are phlegmatic until they reach a certain point, and then they speak in a voice of thunder. Nothing can exceed the popular rage against the Lords, for the destruction of the Corporation Bill. The funds have fallen materially, and fluctuate to a lower extent than the closing quotations can give an idea of. Public meetings have been held throughout all parts of the Kingdom—and, at most of them, formal resolutions have been and, at most of them, formal resolutions have been adopted to the effect that the people will not degrade themselves by petitioning the Peers. "Curses, not loud, but deep," are general throughout the Kingdom, on the aristocrats who have now committed political

vernment, has broached republican doctrines, and the tone has been ado ted by many of the London and country papers. The people are also forming opinions fatally at variance with the further continuous of the results.

the upper Chamber, or assimilate its constitution to that of the Senate of the American Congress.

What has caused all this excitement? Why, this:
—the Lords have mutilated the Corporation Bill—destroyed the Irish Church Reform Bill—and rejected the bill for abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. In a word, every popular measure which has been sent from the Commons for their sanction, has been either swamped or rejected by these hereditary law makers. Pshaw! "hereditary law makers"—do we hear of hereditary saddlers or sailors! hereditary tailors or painters!

THE ELECTIONS.

Georgia .- As was expected, all's gone against us in this State; though by a very decreased majority. Last election, the majority of the Union party is Georgia, for Governor, was about 4,000; now it is only 1,500-Truly, "such another victory would ruin them."

Maryland .- In Maryland the Whigs have achieved Washington, and Jenifer-5. Tories, Messrs. Howard, McKim, and Thomas-3. In the Legislature, the majority of the Whigs, on joint ballot, is 46.

Pennsylvania.-Here the result, so far, is cheering beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. In the City and County of Philadelphia, the Whig candidate, tner, received a majority of 2,912 votes over Wolf, and 6,107 over Muhlenburg, the two Tory candidates. The returns from some other counties, alth plete, show that Van Burenism is far from being Jacksonism, in Pennsylvania, at least. We hope to be able in our next to give the news of the entire overthrow of the office-holders' forces is the key-stone State.

will neither obey them or desert his post, that it may be ment, and delivered an Address before the Secieties, filled by one more ready and willing than himself to which is spoken of as a most brilliant effort of his gi-

05 Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, at Chethe death of the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, our newly apraw.-By an advertisement in another column, it will pointed Minister to Spain, and late Postmaster-General, Shares in the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, at pointed Minister to Spain, and late Positional Spains of Shares in the Merchant's Bank or South Carolina, at Cheraw, will be opened in Cheraw, on the first Mon-We learn, by private account, that day in December. the Stock of this Bank has been selling in Cheraw at place," says a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, from \$140 to \$142 per share, and it cannot now be had at that price.

On the 16th, Cotton was selling in Cheraw at from 141 to 15 cts.

Editorial Change. - Robert J. Yancy, jr., has retired from the Editor and Proprietorship of the Oxford Examiner, and is succeeded by Wm. M. Savage, Esq., who makes a very pretty bow at the commencement, and avows his determination to support Judge White for

Genl. Duff Green has relinquished the Editorial man agement of the United States Telegraph, and is suceeded by Dr. E. K. Gibson, who has been associate Editor of that paper for several years. Genl. Green still owns the paper.

J. Q. Adams.-It would seem that this gentleman's ecent somerset has brought down upon his head the vials of wrath from all parties-and very justly, too, we think. The Whigs pound him for his base treachery and wanton libels upon the men who supported him in his hopeless contest with General Jackson. While the Van Burenites-unclean as they are-refuse him admittance into their ranks, and treat him in the most contemptuous manner. Verily, it seems that "every position. The indignation of the people in general at man's hand is turned against" Mr. Adams. The following is from the Boston Courier, a rank collar paper:

> "Mr. Adams' Letter to Mr. Pearce has afforded us unalloyed satisfaction. Such has been Mr. Adams' political course since 1807, that we have seldom entertained towards him, as a politician, any other sentiment than one of utter detestation. It is true that he has, once or twice, accidentally and unwittingly deviated from the dull uniformity of habitual fickleness and tergiversation, and produced a momentary impulse of respect; but before we could give utterance to any such feeling—before the impulse could embody itself in words,—he has contrived to extinguish the spark, and leave us to hate him as cordially as before. This sentingent of abberrence has at length become a part of our to for the infamous overtures made to them by the timent of abhorrence has at length become a part of our nature, and the indulgence of it is such a real gratification, it is such a delight to hate the man who has always been false and treacherous to his friends, the very incarnation of selfishness, conceit, and envy-that we are grateful for the new incitement he has given to our almost expiring aversion and contempt. Words are too scanty to express our gratitude, and "utterance all is

For should our thanks awake the rising sun, And lengthen as his latest shadows run,
That, though the longest day, would soon, too s
be done."

Gambling.-The New York correspondent o the Boston Atlas mentions another victim to this awfully distructive, but too fascinating vice: Mr. Bartow, the Cashier of the Commercial Bank at Albany, "who always appeared to be an amiable, gentlemanly, and ac-commodating voung man" absconded with a large sum of money, \$180,000. He had been gambling in stocks.

It appears from the letter that he was not the only vicunderstanding the stock of the stock o of money, \$180,000. He had been gambling in stocks. tim to this vice which Wall Street has seen within the last six months.

The Late Post Muster General .- A large number of Mail Contractors professing to be in Wash ington on private business, lately held a meeting to express their sorrow at the death of the late Postmaster General, Maj. Barry. Whether the character for hon-esty claimed for him by his friends, does not mainly without doubt, much as we English cling to title and Mithout doubt, much as we English cling to title and honors, the day of doom has arrived for the aristocracy, honors, the day of doom has arrived for the aristocracy. The question is, "What use are the Lords?" and a dead; peace be to his ashes. But the severest stab to dead; peace be to his ashes. But the severest stab to clever pamphlet, thus named, (attributed to Lord Brougham,) has gone through eight or ten editions, and has added much to shew the utter inutility of the aristocracy—as a body of irresponsible and hereditary law maskers.

But the severest stab to his reputation, the unkindest attack that could be made on his memory, has come from the Stocktons and Reesides, the Extra allowance Smiths, and that set of harmonic much house the state of his ashes. The Morning Chronicle, now the organ of the Go-ernment, has breached republican doctrines, and the and robbed its late chief officer of his good name, add the last act in the drama of cruelty to Maj. Barry, by their coasts of Texas. eulogy of him after death. They style him a consistce with the further continuance of the power ent democrat, a willing sacrifice for the people's interof the Lords. You will see, ere long, that an attempt of the Lords. You will see, ere long, that an attempt will be made, in Parliament, either wholly to abolish the upper Chamber, or assimilate its constitution to that rificed in public opinion to their rapacity, and that of a rificed in public opinion to their rapacity, and that of a set of faithless subordinates in his department; and could he have forseen this meeting of the mail contractors, how would he have exclaimed with his dving it h breath-" Save me from my friends"

> Effects of the Early Frosts.-The Tobacco crops of Virginia have been greatly injured by the early Frosts. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig states, that in many counties, and in Henry especially, whole fields have been entirely destroyed; and what has been sa ved was cut so green as to materially injure it. About half a crop is anticipated.

\_\_\_\_, has stated that all the op-The Hon. ---position Presses have been bought up by the U. S. Bank We should be glad to receive our first instalment, and a glorious triumph. The delegation in Congress will from the acquaintance with this subject which the Hon. stand thus:—Whigs, Messrs. Steele, Pearce, Turner. gentleman appears to possess, we know no one more able than himself to put us in the way of getting it .-We shall be obliged to him for any information, even if we dont act on it.

We think we may be permitted to publish the follow ing paragraph from the Richmond Whig. We of the old North State are so little spoken of at all, much less praised, that we hope we are in no great danger of being spoiled by flattery. Gentle reader, here is the paragraph:

"Cuntous.—The little town of Salisbury, North Carolina, contains as a whole, the ablest Press in the United

Peter Parley's Books .- We caution every Southern man against buying or using any of Peter Parley's Publications. A correspondent of the Richmond Whigh has published extracts from one of his works, advancing them confessed that the blacks had contemplated rising against the whites and catting their throats, and that

neys from Messrs. Marshal and Dale, of London, for which he was dismissed from their employ, and but for their forbearance, would have been sent on a mission to Botany Bay, as also the proofs of his expulsion from the literary and scientific institution, &c., have arrived, and may be seen in the hands of James Jarrat, Esq., No. 209 Pearl street. They are in the shape of affidavits, taken before Thomas Aspinwall, Esq., U. S. Consul for the city of London."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. ch is the miserable scoundrel who has been preaching abolition to our good brethren at the North

From the Philadelphia Gazette, of October 8.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. We have received to-day, from a gentleman in Texas, a letter dated the 6th of September, giving the important intelligence that a Convention was to be held on the 15th of October, composed of five members elected from each jurisdiction of the Province, to consult on the public safety, and inti-mating that one of its acts would be a "Declaration of Independence." The following are ex tracts:

"The state of our affairs which have been for some time extremely threatening to our new settleus no alternative but to yield our brilliant prospects with our hard earnings, (obtained at the sacrifice of exile from our beloved country the United States. to the Mexicans, or to expel them by force of arms from Texas our adopted country. This we will do or die in the attempt. We occupy a country which but for our presence would ever have remained a wilderness, because the Mexicans were afraid to occupy a country inhabited by so many Indians and these numerous tribes, which are settled about us in every direction, they are by spies and emissa-ries trying to raise to strike the first blow on the American settlers of Texas, and embrew their murderous tomahawks in the blood of our defence ess women and children. Our particular location is more exposed than any other, the neighborhood having settlements of North American Indiana who having become dissatisfied in the U. S., came here several years ago. They consist principally of Cherokees, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares, Coshatoes, and Alabamas, and there are besides nume rous small Spanish tribes, all of whom reside within 25 to 60 miles of Nacogdoches, and the two first not for the infamous overtures made to them by the Commandant of the Mexican army, who has taken possession of San Antoine, distant from us 340 miles, situated in the direction in which our neigh-

bouring Indians go to hunt.
"This desperate state of affairs will oblige to to change my plans. I have it in contemp family for immediate safety, to For Jessup, and leaving them there for a short time, as we have several friends in the garrison, till a more healthy season to descend Red River and ascend the Mississippi, where in case our troubles continue, they can remain. I shall not be able to accompany them, as all my future prosprects are in Texas, and they are now most probably to be left to a state of war. The confidence which the Americans in Texas feel in their prowess over the Mexican troops, gives them much less uneasiness than they have from their more powerful neigh-

the Mexican troops with great facility.

"Enclosed I send you the proceedings of a meeting at Columbia. On the 15th of October, a general Convention of Delegates from all Texas will meet, when they will declare us "Independent o Red River is all alive to our interest, and offering us their assistance as individuals, as well as Mississippi and New Orleans, whence w look for considerable aid."

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of Oct. 15,

of Brazoria, on the 8th inst., with a report of the speech which he delivered on the occasion. He d in 1833 been sent to Mexico, for the purpose of having Texas recognized as an independent and integral State, separate from Coahuila, with which it had been temporarily connected: in his efforts to effect this object, he had been arrested and imprisoned. He affirmed that Santa Ana had requested him to state to the Texians that he was eeply interested in their welfare; and that in the new Constitution of the Mexican government, he (Santa Ana) would use his influence to give to the people of Texas, 'a special organization suited to their habits, education, and situation.' Having alluded to the disturbances in Texas, the piracie committed on its coast under cover of the Mexican lag, and the sanction generally given by the other States of the federal republic to a consolidated government, he concluded with impressing on his audience the necessity for general convention in Tex-as—and gave as a toast, 'The constitutional rights and the security and peace of Texas; -they ought to be maintained:—and jeopardized as they now are, they demand a general consultation of the

"Another is a report of proceedings had at a public meeting in San Jacinto, when two deputies were nominated to represent that district in the

" A third is a proclamation of Thomas M. The on, late of the Mexican cutter Careo, to the citizens of Anahuac, ordering them to disband their militis; with an affidavit by Messrs. A. J. Yates, J. N. Moreland, and A. C. Allen, detailing the con-J. N. Moreland, and A. C. Allett, desailing a sloop which duct of the said Thompson, in seizing a sloop which they had chartered to carry themselves and goods from Anahuac to Valasco. The subscribers assert that Thompson declared the whole coast of Texas in a state of blockade; and would seize as prizes any vessels trading thither: also, that Thompson had affirmed his having landed 300 troops in Copano, and that an adequate force would soon be Yadkin River the Line.

had consented to represent the Mexican republic, he could not think of representing a military dicta-tor—that formerly he (Santa Ana) had owed his success in arms to the justice of his cause; but now his cause was a bad one; and that liberal principles would put him down.

A fiith is an address to the people of Texas, from Horatio A. Alsberry, dated Columbia, August 8th, 1835—in which he states that when in New Leon, early in that month, he had been authorised by the committee of vigilance and safety for Columbia, to acquire accurate information of the de-signs of the Mexican Government towards Texas. He states, that for five years he had watched th movements in the Southern States of the Republic. while there a resident: and that he verily bel that the only security for Texas is in the promp determination of her citizens to oppose the military in establishing a central government or an arbitra-ry despotism within their jurisdiction, which is doubtless their intention; for he says the principal doubtless their intention; for he says the principa men of Mexico in office, civil, military, and ecclesi astical, deny the rights of the present colonists in Texas to their property, and that the lands must be given up for their own natives. They have refore resolved to move a large number of troops government, and place Mexicans only in officeto establish their posts and custom houses—to ex-pel from the country several of the most influential citizens, whose names they have long since had on a proscribed list, chiefly those who were enga-ged with the soldiers some three years since—libe-rate all slaves and set them loose on their owners -and, lastly, to call up the empressarios and demand of them their colonizing contracts with the governments; and annul those of all who have introduced more colonists than were permitted in the grants. He states also, that troops had been march ed through the interior in all directions towards Texas, that numerous attempts have been made to olunder foreigners; and one of these is so flagrant an insult committed by the officer of the garrison at Vera Cruz, on a British armed vessel, that it is believed England will declare war against Mexico

Camden Market .- Corron: There has been a very fine business done in this article during the week, not-withstanding the depression noticed in our last, and prices are again looking up. We quote sales made yes-terday at 14½ to 15½ principally at 15 cents.

Country flour is scarce and in demand, we quote 8 to \$9 per barrel, the latter price has been paid during

In this county, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Hall, Mr. SAMUEL CRAIGE, to Miss ELIZA-BETH W. HOWARD, daughter of the late Benjamin

In Iredell, on Thursday the 8th ultimo, by the Rev Joseph Jones, Mr. JOHN GRAY, of Ro NANCY COLBART, of Iredell.

Six-and-a-quarter cents reward, WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery at this office, of ALEXANDER LY. ERLY, an Indented Apprentice to the Printing Business, who left his employ on the 18th instant. It is probable, from circumstances, that he has made for the South; and Editors in that direction are requested and warned not to employ said boy, as the law will be strictly enforced against any who may. Lyerly is about 17 years of age; very slim, speaks quick, and somewhat addicted dissolute habits. SMITH & HAMPTON.

October 24, 1835. Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, AT CHERAW.

OCTOBER 12, 1835. A T a general meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, convened this day at Cheraw, in pursuance of public notice, the annexed Resolution was unanimously adopted, touching an increase of the Capital Stock:

" Resolved, That Books of Subscription for One Thousand Shares of the The New Orleans Bee furnishes the following Bank shall be opened at Cheraw, on the first Monabstract of several documents received by the last arrival there of the schooner San Felippe, who having captured the Mexican Revenue Cutter, is no subscribe for a number of shares which shall equal to one half the number of shares they shall then asts of Texas.

"One is an account of a public dinner and ball share; that the shares produced by the fractions shall be apportioned by lot among those having fractions, and shall any of the then Stockholders refuse or neglect to subscribe for the new Stock, the same shall be sold for the benefit of the Bank. "The payments of the new Stock shall be made

as follows: Fifty dollars shall be paid, at the time of subscribing, on each share, and also fifty dol-lars on the first Monday in February next; and in default of payment of any instalment when it becomes due, shall be forfeited to the Bank.

"All new Stock, on which the instalments shall

be paid at the times requested, shall be entitled to a dividend in July next, and to all the rights of the

original stock.
"No Stock notes shall be discounted by the board of Directors before March next." "A true copy from the minutes of the proceedings of the Stockholders.

J. C. COIT, Cahirman. D. S. HARLLEE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of Directors. Oct. 15, 1835,

Resolved, That no transfer of Stock shall be made after the 18th of November next, until the on the 20th of November next, the Cashier

will inform those Stockholders, holding odd shares, of the number of shares they will be entitled to subscribe for. That Checks on any Bank in Chareston be re

ceived on subscribing for new Stock, provided that the subscription shall be void if said checks are

By order of the Board, H. HUTCHISON, Cashier. October 24, 1885.

Notice.

PETITION will be presented to the next Le-A PETITION will be presented to the between pavidson and Rowan counties, so as to make the Yadkin River the Line.

Oct. 14, 1935. NOTICE.

Texas in submission.

A fourth is an official order of General Costo Ugartachea, political governor of Coahuila and Texas, for the arrest of Don Lorenzo de Zavala. But fortunately Zavala has arrived in safety to New Orleans. His only crime seems to have been his resignation as Mexican minister to Paris; and his having boldly written to Santa Ana that though he had consented to represent the Mexican republic. chase money—and bond with good security, being interest from the date, required on the dof sale. SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. E. October 24, 1835.

> LAND FOR SALE.

DURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equ ty, for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 17th day of November next, being Tuesday of the County Court, County

A TRACT OF LAND, Belonging to the heirs at law of Frederick Ford, dec'd., lying on both sides of the Yadkin river, at the mouth of Second Creek, containing about

600 ACRES. On the premises, there is 175 Acres of cleared On the premises, there is 175 Acres of cleared land, mostly River low grounds; a large part of it fresh cleared. A good Orchard, and a first-rate Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine. At the same time, and place, will also be sold, the undivided half of a Tract of 40 Acres, lying near the other. A credit of 12 months will be allowed, and bonds with good security for the purchase money required. The Guardian will be allowed to give two or three years longer induldisposed to give two or three years longer indu-gence for a large part of the purchase money, with accumulative interest.

SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. E. October 3, 1885.

### To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assort-

Groceries and Dry-Goods, Hardware & Cutler y HATS AND SHOES, Drugs and Medicines, WINES, &Co. &Co.

Without further ennumeration, his Stock com-prises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to none in Fayetteville. N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given

N. B. Personal and Street and Goods; receiving to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Street as the owner may direct. C. J. O. Shipment as the owner may direct. Brick Row, Haymount,

Fayetteville, September 19, 1835.

### 面 CATAWBA SPRINGS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the south-west, offers for sale the above pro-perty, with or without the Furniture! The Plan-tation contains about 700 Acres of Land; beween 95 and 100 acres are low-grounds, cleared, ditched, and in good order otherwise; and is ei-ther good for Grain or Grass—there being about 12 Acres of the latter, (viz: meadow land.) About 200 Acres of the high-lands are cleared

and in fine order for cultivation. In all I think it good for 3,000 bushels of Corn, with a proportionble quantity of small grain.

The Houses want no repair, and are sufficient for entertaining 60 or 70 boarders, with blery, Carriage-house, and Threshing Machine. No building of any description is requisite for the

No building or any positively offered at a price so low that it will pay for itself in three years, by attention to the Farm and House. Persons wishing to buy had better lose no time, as it shall be sold, and the price at which it is offered will force it immediately. Letters to my address, at this office, will meet prompt attention.

Or NEGROES, for my own use, will be taken Office, will mee

at fair prices.

Application may be made, for prices and pay-Application may be made, for prices and payments, to the following Agents, viz:—Maj. H. W. Conner, of Salisbury; Jumes A. Johnston, Esq., Charlotte; C. C. Henderson, Esq., Lincolnton, and A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beattie's Ford, who have the terms and will make sales.

W.M. S. SIMONTON.

P. S. Attached to the Plantation is a fine stock

of Hogs and Cattle, and an outstanding Crop of Corn—say 2,000 bushels, which may be had with the plantation.

W. S. S. Catawba Springs, September 26, 1835.—tf Or The Yorkville Journal of the Times will neert the above until forbid, and forward the account to Catawba Springs for payment.

Medical College of S. Carolina, Queen-Street.-Charleston.

THE Annual course of Medical Instruction in THE Annual course of Medical Instruction in this Institution, will commence on the 2nd Monday in November next, and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March ensuing.

Anatomy.—By William Hume, M. D. Surgery.—By Elias Horry Deas, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.—By Thomas Y. Simons, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica. By Henry Alexander, M. D.

By Henry Alexander, M. D.

Chemistry.—By Charles Davis, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.—By Francis Y. Porcher, M. D.

Anatomical Demonstrations.—By H. W. Crouch

M. D.

Clinical Instruction will be daily at the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, which are under the Medical direction of this Faculty; also, in the Infirmary attached to the College, which is appropriated to negroes.

FRANCIS Y. PORCHER, M. D.,

WILLIAM HUME, M. D., Secretary. Charleston, S. C., August 29, 1835 .- p10.



at the New York Ster.

JUNIUS. (ST SOUR C. MO unting, in old majesty, and Posts in the passions to the passions of the passi ter eleguence divine t toto, and wit, which, lightning like, ute'er it streek, yet, still, his feature marble, fined and passionless. a the wilderson propers
of the Presion t. Thus this man became
ty, what Bases was to Science;
ter, far, then Bases, he disclaimed
man's brite—the multitude's applause
resident laurel-crown seduced him not;
I to puss it by, and die unknown—
at perished with him; and no hand
of the laure draw well wherewith, like ma
of the laure draw well wherewith, like ma

### SELECT MISCELLANY.

adence of the Portland Adverti

NGS AND MEN IN LONDON.

we harding about as a mon this he displayed as a speci-med press has done for Ame the price was but three hallo the colymance; as he called he unfolded the colymmes; as he called a me these Englishmen always speak per-icle), the multitude, who give nearly five such for smaller papers, (their price is 14 whenly reared with surprise. And as set on to speak well of America, and of the of her multitutions, the applause gath-

hristenings, and burials, but little of the world bey have to reform. This Mr. Fox spoke in a pacies of theatrical chant, now up and down, but is just the man for the multitude, and they cried at "hear, hear, hear," at every turn of his thick-houghted periods, and now and then gave him outdoof applause. The Duke of Wellington he sahed unmercifully, and the sudience bore him out. Then we had some members of Parliament, a Mr. Wakely, whose gun, though somewhat notorious sere, would not be considered of mighty calibre less you! I am not well, Mary. Nay, do not little maters, but without success. The place, the ruffled shirts, the silk gowns, the little masters and pretty misses, the silk go christenings, and burials, but little of the world they have to reform. This Mr. Fox spoke in a spacies of theatrical chant, now up and down, but he is just the man for the multitude, and they cried out "hear, hear," at every turn of his thick-thoughted periods, and now and then gave him rounds of applause. The Duke of Wellington he lashed unmercifully, and the audience bore him out. Then we had some members of Parliament, a Mr. Wakely, whose gun, though somewhat notorious here, would not be considered of mighty calibre with us:—then Mr. Grote, a member from London, or Lonnon, as my Lord Brougham calls it, "—(see what correct speakers even English scolars always are!) but Mr. Grote would stand in our third or fourth Congressional tier. And then Colonel De-Lacy Evans, who is going as commander of the British recruits, to fight Don Carlos—a gentleman better for fighting than for speaking:—and then Dr. Bowring, a leading radical, who talked sensibly enough, but with a most nonsensical rant of manner, acreaming louder than Chilton of Kentucky can, and not half so fluefit.

O'Connell, however, brought up the rear. A

manner, screaming louder than Chilton of Reduces, can, and not half so fluoff.

O'Connell, however, brought up the rear. A queer man he is, with a funny social face, alive with frolic—ready at any weapon, too, or wepon as he calls it—whether it be the keen piercing shaft of wit, the healthiest and most tasteful declamation, or the most outrageous and profuse abuse, or the heavy-laden bolt of sarcasm. A specimen of all this varied eloquence he gives us now. Fifty years ago, such words as he used would have cost him his head. He was the only orator who made me forget, by the freedom of his sentiments, that he was a British orator; for he alone advanced opinions as liberal as an American orator would advocate.

O'Connell in person is very large—almost as O'Connell in person is very large—almost as the calls in the property of the notice of his father. In a short time Mr. F. returned.

'Univel.

'I have been considering,' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering,' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering,' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lar 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lary 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lary 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lary 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, 'and lary 'I have been considering.' he replied camly, and he try my father. He loved me when I was a boy—was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him, and should, no doubt, have ruined him. Yesterday I spoke harsh of when I was a boy—was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him, and should, no doubt, have ruined him. Yesterday I spoke harsh of when I was a boy—was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him, and should, no doubt, have ruined him. Ye

cate.

O'Connell in person is very large—almost as large as Mr. Lewis, M. C. from Alabama, but not so tall. He has a thick full face, and a laughing eye. His appearance is quite course. His handkerchief hung about his neck in a most slevenly manner, and all his garnents seem tumbled upon him. He understands that most difficult of all understands that most difficult of all understands that most difficult of all understands. dertakings, the art of haranguing masses of men.
When argument became heavy, he fell on amusement. When eloquence, beautiful and grand, was beard and felt, he made his audience feel more the heard and felt, he made his audience feel more the force of contrast by something of coarsness and perhaps vulgarity. Surcasm was tempered by wit, and wit was pointed by sarcasm. O'Connell is undoubtedly now as an orator (only) the greatest in Great Britain None of our distinguished speakers resemble him. Grundy has more wit, but not such eloquence and chaste declamation. Forsyth has more bitterness, but no such power. Clay has a far richer and sweeter tone of voice, and a much more natural manner, which in general would protect the took possession of the property, and power to make F. a prisoner.

'You shall not take papa away,' said to prison? Won't they let us go too?

'Here comes my authority,' said the depriff. The elder Mr. F., doggedly placed in a chair.

'You shall not take my papa away,' or the power to make F. a prisoner.

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'Here comes my authority,' said the deprison?

'You shall not take papa away,' or the power to make F. a prisoner.

'You shall not take papa away,' said to power to make F. a prisoner.

world. Alas, that I have to tell such truths.—
They lie—excuse me—who talls us that excuse me—who tells us that we are the ghtened People on earth.

B.

\*I have heard Lord Brougham say in the house of Lords, "Bonnon'.—'Brummagum" (Birmingham) and my luds, for lords—the last always.

GAMBLING, OR RAIN AND SUNSHINE. "Why do you keep me for so long a time at the door " said Edward F. passionately to his wife.—
The night had passed, but its cold wind entered the house as Mrs. F., with a sorrowful heart, undid the lock.

'It is late Edward, and I could not keep from

to her husband—"Mary is at the door, she says you always kissed her before you went to bed."

'My child—my child,' said the father, 'God bless you! I am not well, Mary. Nay, do not speak to me to night. Go to rest now, give me one of your pretty smiles in the morning, and your father will be happy again.'

Mr. F. was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him—his wife and children had once given him happy dreams—but now, the ruin he'had brought upon them was an awakening reality. When the light of the morning faintly appeared above the line of the opposite houses, Mr. F. arose.

'Where are you going, Edward?' said his watchful wife.

time Mr. F. returned.

'Why so pale, my husband? Will your parent not assist you?

'We must sink my love! He will not assist me. He upbraided me, I did not, I could not answer him a word. He spoke kindly of you and our little ones, but he cast us off forever!'

The distressed man had scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in. 'The purport of his visit was soon perceived. In the name of F's. father, he took possession of the property, and had the

was soon perceived. In the name of F's. father, he took possession of the property, and had the result in the greatest in ished speakers it, but not such Forsyth has clay has a life of the property of the property of the little with the same time kicking at the officer.

'Mama,' whispered Mary, 'must my father go to prison? Won't they let us go too?'

'Here comes my authority,' said the deputy-sheriff. The elder Mr. F., doggedly placed himself in a chair.

Madam, I have not forgotten my own thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife, as amiable and noble minded as yourself, and I have not forgotten that your husband was her favorite child. An old man hides his sorrows; but let not the world, therefore, think him unfeeling, especially as that word taught him to do so. The distress I have this moment caused was premeditated on my part. It has had its full effect. A mortal gets a vice by single steps, and many think the victim must return by degrees. I know Edward's disposition, and that with him a single leap is sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory as the favorite of his poor mother and there harangue an Irish mob in the most black. The winds of Berland is a Radical multitude—
of all the winds a provided here, both Whige and the strings that move men.

I deal the Whig Rinistry will go, for the are growing stronger, and the Radicals distriction are growing stronger, and the growing stronger

g up his ro

and, 'Then you won't take papa, away?'
'No, you little impudent rascal, but I'll take you away, and when your mother comes for you, I will treat her so well, that I'll make your father follow

I has came nappness at the neer of run. It hasbands oftener appreciated the exquisite and heaven like affection of their wives, many happier firesides would be seen. 'One in love and one in mind' ought to be the motto of every married pair. And fathers would many times check improvidence, if they were to make use of reflection and kindness, rather than prejudice and strictness.

From the Rochester Republican.

AN INCIDENT

"It is later Edward, and I could not keep from slumbering."

In an obscure village, in the State of Vermont, there lived an aged man, friendless and without consending to the continuous state of the country, and came here alone. During the revolution he took up arms with the rebels, and gave his property for the benefit of the revolutionary army. He endured all the privations which characterized this hour? The poor child's lower lip pouted, but he was at the time too much frightened to cry. His aister silently took him up, and when he reached his cot, his warm heart discharged itself of its units of the country for freedom were crowned with success, he retired to private life. He became very poor, and was to him, but she soon returned to the parlor. She leant upon her husband, and thus addressed him: "Edward, I will not upbraid you on account of your harshess to me, but I implore you not to seet in this manner before our children. You are not, Edward, as you used to be? Those heavy are tell of wretchedness, as well as for bad hours. You wrong me, you wrong yourself, thus to let my hard and continue for another, at such work as he could perform. Gardening in the State of Vermont, there lived an aged man, friendless and without connexions, for he was one of the early settlers of the country, and came here alone. During the revolutions which characterized that the rebels, and gave his property for the benefit of the revolutionary army. He endured all the privations which characterized that a struggle for liberty, he signalized himself in several battles, and, after the efforts of the country for freedom were crowned with success, he retired to private life. He became very poor, and was the interest of the surface of the few liberty, he signalized himself in several battles, and, after the efforts of the country for freedom were crowned with success, he retired to private life. He became very poor, and was the interest of the few life. He became very poor, and was the interest of the few life. He became very poor, remained within "the limits" twenty-seven years sometimes for another, at such work as he could perform. Gardening in the summer, and doing chores in the winter were his usual occupations.— Finally, he made a bargain with the village tavern keeper, and bound himself out during life for his board and clothes. He used to take care of horses, make fires, see. At this period of his life, there was a conspicious character travelling through the country, receiving the congratulations and attention of all classes of our citizens. As he hertened through any sill. through our villages, his fame went before him, and the people turned out cursage to bid him a hearty welcome. He arrived at the village where the "old soldier" lived, and stopped ever night in the same house. The man knew him, and often tried "Trust you! Mr. Van Vogler—that I will, to

said he, "is he alive? Where is he?" at the same time, leaving his ruffled shirt company, he went into the bar-room in search for the "old soldier." He found him. "Is it possible" said the stranger, "that you are alive?"—They embraced each other, and were so affected that neither could give utterinto the bar-room in search for the "old soldier."

He found him. "Is it possible" said the stranger,
"that you are alive?"—They embraced each other,
and were so affected that neither could give utterance to one syllable. The spectators wondered,
gazed, and were confounded. The best feelings of
human nature gained the mastery of the whole
assembly. At last, said the stranger to the Old
Soldier, "come with me."—They retired to a room
alone, and conversed about by-gone times—about
the battles they had fought together, and the hardships they had encountered. Each gave a particular narration of his life since their separation, and
that of the Old Soldier was heart-rending to the
illustrious stranger. He-told him of his poverty,
his troubles, and his incarceration in prison—his
present means of subsistence, &c. "How much
do you now owe?" said the stranger. "I have
been on the limits TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS FOR
NINETEEN DOLLARS. The costs and interest may NUMBER NOLLARS. The costs and interest may now amount to one hundred. "There are two one hundred dollar bills," said the stranger, "pay what thou owest—I shall leave a deposit in the — bank, where you can draw for two hundred dollars a year as long as you live." By this time, the people without were impatient and could not divine the They went out, took some refreshment, the stranger returned to his company, and the Old soldier went to the lawyer's office and paid his debt. He then went into the tailor's and procured a suit of clothes. The next day the Old Soldier and the stranger departed together, leaving the people to conjecture the cause of the metamorphosis of the one and the strange conduct of the other. The Old Soldier, however, returned to his village in a few weeks, and the people who before would scarcely speak to him unless it was for the purpose of telling him to get out of their way, were all glad to see him. He, nevertheless, pursued the "even tenor

of his way." That stranger was GENERAL LAFAYETTE. Scotch Parson's Sermon on Temperance .- "My gude hearers, I am muccle fash'd to learn that unfor richer and sweeter tone of voice, and a much more matural manner, which in general would produce more effect—but he has no such command of language, nothing like O'Connell's fluency. Webster has more dignity and power, would elevate the sentiments of an audience much higher, but he cannot titickle the ears of people as O'Connell can. He cannot thus play upon the passions. Preston unites many of O'Connell's gifts—but Preston loves metaphors more, and uses them not in so natural a way, and therefore, by overstraining, loses O'Connell's power. O'Connell his the exact nail upon the head, and fits his wares to his market. An Irish Barrister in Dublin told me that he had seen O'Connell's powers of intellect to a public political meeting, and there harangue an Irish mob in the most black-guard slang. He evidently has great knowledge of all the strings that move men.

In a chair.

'You shall not take my papa away,' cried out the how to his grandfather.

'You shall not take my papa away,' cried out the how to power in you ronduct sir,' said the bov to his grandfather.

'You shall not take my papa away,' cried out the how to you ronduct sir,' said the miscrable Edward, 'this is unkind of you. I have not a single feeling for myself; but my wife, my children—you have no right to harrass them with your presence.'

Nay, husband,' responded Mrs. F., think not of me. Your father cannot distress me, I have not forgotten that one with your, can be proud of you in your poverty. He has forgotten nell go from the Inns of the Court, where he had been displaying in beautiful language the highest the rown. He then slowly, yet nervously answered the rown to dinner, when ye may thoughtless years.

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the rown the rown the rown to dinner, when ye may thoughtless years the rown the rown to dinner, when ye first get u' in the more men.

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the rown the rown to dinner, when ye may thoughtless years the rown the rown to dinner, when ye may thoug co mannie amang ye are fain to pass the greater part o' yere time in the awful practice o' dram take anither without blame; (ye'd muccle better use a quart o' gude malt liquor wi' your dinner.) After dinner ye may loom anither coggie, forbye, it helps digestion; but do not keep dram dramming it a' the day. Now, na mair till supper time, unless ye feel low spirited; then ye may drink a glass at ween times. Before supper, sup jist one glass only; na mair. After supper, as ye will have nane ither till morning, ye may tak' twa. This advice I gie ve for general occasions; on meetings o' mirth.

s in the neighborhood, and are not acquainted with his pecuniary circumstances.

As an instance of this kind, he went lately to a

As an instance of this kind, he went lately to a new merchant, with his cloffnes all in rags, his toes sticking out through his shoes, his hat without a crown, and his beard a fortnight old, and ordered a few dollars worth of goods. The merchant stared at him, but, as there could be no great hazard in laying out the articles for him, none of which were to be cut, he executed the commend. When the start of the country of the start of the start

charging goods to every body. We keep a sharp lookout for breakers."

"Won't you charge 'em den?"

"Not to you, I thank you. You must have a better coat on your back to expect credit from us."

"Den if you won't charge 'em," said the Dutchman with great moderation, "I must dry and bay you for 'em down, if so be, supposin I can muster money enough." Then taking a thousand dollar bill from his pocket, he extended it to the merchant with a sly leer on his face, and said, will you change dat?"

"That—what!—a thousand dollar bill! Is it possible that—a man of your appearance—"

"Wat Misther, be's you scar't, ha? Did you nefer have seen a thousand dollar bill afore?"

"A man of your appearance," continued the merchant, in his astonishment, with a thousand dollar bill. I could have sworn—

merchant, in the several lar bill. I could have sworn—

"None of your tam'dt shwearin here, if you please dat I may be

"None of your tam'dt shwearin here, if you please, Mister—but give me my change dat I may be off to mine farm again."

"Off to your farm? A thousand dollar bill! Who are you, if I may be so bold?"

"Who be's I? Why don't you know your neighbors, man. My name is Frizt Van Vogler, a poor farmer, mit no more as one thousand sores of landt, and dis small bill in mine pocket, dat was; so if you'll change it, and let me gone l'il dank you."

"Change it? Lord sir! where should I get money, of a morning, to change a thousand dollar bill?"

the amount of a thousand dollars, if you wish. Yell didnt suppose I was afraid to trust you, did you? said the merchant, growing very complaisant."
"Haw, haw, haw?" roared the Dutchman as

loud as he could laugh—"you begins to haul in your horns a little, does you? Shrange wat wonders a small thousand dollar bill will work in a man's goot opinion, So you will drust me now will you?

"Cortainly, certainly, sir."

"No, I'll be tam'dt if you shall—if so be suppo-

parted.

Tobacco and Spitting.—The following is an extract from the Rev. Dr. Reed's Book of Travels in the United States. The Rev. author thus speaks

of a temperance meeting a
"All was sombre and silent—except that spitas to be like rain pattering from the roof, and so universal as to make you feel that you must get wet. I had a man sitting by me, who kept me constantly on the look out, but while he often made: me jump, he did me no harm. These men have surprising cleverness in spirting their tobacco juice—and, like good drivers, they seem to have a pride in showing how near they can run to an object without touching it."

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ly in and a vertibe classes 2.

nt to the aim and dexterity of the The complim sharp spitters' of our country, is, we have reason to think, well deserved. We can bear testimony to that happy art of 'running near without touch-ing,' which American tobacco chewers possess.— We have recently treated our sanctum to a new carpet, and in order to save its colors, we ordered a spittoon to be placed in the room. Our tobacco loving visiters no sooner saw the article, than forthwith they felt the inspiration—the object at once suggested the duties, and incontinently every mother's sons took aim at the spittoon, which was located in the centre of one of the great and gorgeous figures of our Brussels floor cover, and so near perfection were they all, that in aiming at the spit box, like the 'good driver,' every one 'came near the object without touching it,' and our carpet has got as many colors as the Sunday coat of our name sake in the Bible.—United States Gazette.

"Train up a Child," &c .- In some remarks on this subject, Maj. NOAH describes, in his inimitables style, the following incident. Let the education of youth become universally of this character, or even generally, and what will become of our

"Some nights ago, in passing through the rooms of a well filled party assemblage, we were invited to take a hand at whist,—a thing we seldom do, to take a hand at whist,—a thing we sciolin us, unless to fill up a vacancy—when, on looking at the gentleman on our right, we discovered him to be quite a lad—say sixteeu—fashionably attired. The little fellow cut, shuffled, and dealt like a veteran:—took from his pocket his four golden counters: examined his cards closely; watched his partner's play; paused; brushed up his hair in form; deliberated; played with skill, and won the odd trick; and when the servant passed him with a wai-ter of glasses in one hand, and an uncorked bottle of Heidsick in the other, he tossed off his cham-paigne with ease; wiped his lips with a cambric handerchief; took up his cards, and counted the

game. His partner was a grey headed old man, the intimate of his father's house! Here was the force of example; youth led by age on the road to ruin. In consequence of his limited acquaintance with cards, in a very few years, when he will have money enough at command, the doors of those seducing and attractive "private gentle:nanly gaming houses," as they are called, will be thrown open to him; he will be a member of the club; learn to play and drink; will be fleeced of all he is worth, and turned upon the world with nothing but his bad habits confirmed to him, and misery enough to his parents!"

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY,.....October 21, 1835 10 a Molasses, . . . . 25 a 00 Nails, . . . . . 00 a 121

at him, but, as another laying out the articles for him, none of which were laying out the articles for him, none of which were to be cut, he executed the command. When the goods were ready, the merchant stared still more to hear his scurvy looking customer ask him to Brandy, peach, a 50 Molasses, 29 a 33 apple, 27 a 30 Nails, cut, 6] a 7 apple, 27 a 30 Nails, cut, 6] a 7 Beeswax, 22 a 23 Sugar, brown, 9 a 11 lump, 15 
 Beeswax,
 22 a 28 JSugar, brown,
 9 a 11

 Coffee,
 12 a 144 lump,
 15

 Cotton,
 14 a 15 loaf,
 16 a 17

 Corn,
 60 a 65 Salt,
 60 a 65

 Flaxseed,
 130 a 140 Wheat,
 1 15

 Flour,
 600 a 700 Whiskey,
 30 a 00

 28 a Weel
 16 a 18
 

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) October 19, 1835. 

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Mer-hant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraus
Checks on New York,
do. Charleston,

† per cent. prem.

0

AT COLUMBIA, (8. C.).....October 14, 1835. 15 a 15 Sugar, brown, 80 a 00 loaf & lump, 14 a 15 Tallow, 

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